



1974~75

Report of the University Librarian

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Cover: Rutherford South Library
The University of Alberta. Photograph, Roy Barter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

REPORT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN
TO THE
PRESIDENT

*For the period
April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975*

Edmonton, The University of Alberta, 1975



The University President, Dr. H. Gunning, assisting Mrs. S. H. McCuaig in cutting the ribbon during the opening of Rutherford North Library.

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Part I—General

Introduction

If the year 1973/74 was one of financial trauma for the Library, then 1974/75 has been one of quiet adjustment to the reality of world inflation and its effect on our Library's purchasing power. Thus the energies of the Library Administration have been directed toward attempting to improve the selection process to ensure the best possible use of dwindling dollar power and to the monitoring of the cash outflow through frequent audit. For the fifth successive year the number of books acquired has dropped sharply, though in part this was offset by increases in purchases of research materials in microform; whereas in 1970/71 the Library added 144,976 volumes, this past year only 88,874 were added, a 39% decrease.

Though primarily caused by inflation, this low accession level was due in part to a slow start at the beginning of the fiscal year in acquisition activities. In the previous year, 1973/74, the year of the moratoria on ordering, the Library allowed natural attrition to deplete staff in processing divisions; in the new fiscal year filling staff positions vital to a successful operation was difficult because of high employment in Alberta. The second factor causing delay in the restoration of a normal rate of ordering was that the new computerized systems became fully operational with the new fiscal year, but not all the "bugs" had been eliminated; furthermore, acquisition staff had to familiarize themselves with the systems, and often to reorganize or abandon accustomed routines. Consequently it was not until October that library book ordering was into high gear.

An unexpected source of support for the maintenance of an adequate level of library financing came from the University Senate. A Committee to Study the Library Acquisitions Fund was set up consisting of four non-campus members and the Chairman of the Library Committee, Dr. John Forster. The conclusion of this Senate Committee, chaired by C. R. Compston, was as follows:

Whatever the means, if the library collection at the University of Alberta is to maintain its standards, fiscal planning will be required, in addition to higher levels of financial support. Unless a concerted effort is made for appropriately funding the books and periodicals collections, this Committee can only restate its concern for the future quality of this University.

A significant event was the formal opening in September of the Rutherford North Library housing the humanities and social sciences collections. The ribbon cutting was by Mrs. S. H. McCuaig, daughter of Dr. A.C. Rutherford, first premier of the province and one time

chancellor of the university, after whom the Rutherford complex is named.

The building and galleria, designed by Joe Vaitkunas of the firm of Minsos Vaitkunas Jamieson have received many favourable comments on the architectural style and the blending of the new building with the original Rutherford Library through the galleria. The building had actually been in service for a year, but the ceremony was delayed until all furnishings had been installed.

All Public Services Divisions of the Library had a stable and mainly uneventful year, reflecting the small increase in student enrolment and limited number of changes in teaching programmes.



The University Librarian, Mr. Bruce Peel, receiving the key of the new library from the architect, Mr. Joe Vaitkunas.

Committee on Collection Development

The Committee on Collection Development was engaged in several tasks, most of which were continued from previous years. These included: 1. Allocation methods; 2. Funding of developmental projects; 3. General acquisitions policy statement.

The Committee was reorganized at the end of the year under review with the intention of making it more quickly responsive to decision making requirements during the year.

The Library has had to contend with a continuing strained budgetary situation. In the face of unlimited demand for library materials, the Library Committee and the Library Administration implemented several modifications of the allocation system and put them into effect during the year. Mr. Olin Murray, Co-ordinator of Collection Development, describes the changes to the allocation system: "The essence of these changes was the abandonment of the relatively casual method of allocation by historical precedent in favour of the use of the data of surveys to determine the different relevant needs of academic programmes for different levels and different types of materials. Pursuant to this concept a number of heretofore undifferentiated budget items (e.g. subscriptions, blanket orders) were broken up and allocated to the most appropriate allocation unit whether teaching department or library division. In addition a substantial fund was set aside to cover unprecedented price increases in such categories as subscriptions, and also to cover large scale acquisition projects or developmental projects. Formerly, substantial amounts for this type of activity had been built into the normal allocation of many teaching departments. Under the new system, no large scale project funds are provided automatically but only as a consequence of a well defined and well documented submission. The Library Committee then considers each request in terms of its individual merits and feasibility in the context of available funds. Since the demand for such large scale acquisition projects far exceeds the available funds, it has become vital that the Library Committee and the Library have criteria on which to base decisions. By the same token this method insures that the deserving academic programmes are not denied project funding because they happen not to have had funding 'built-in' by precedent."

The general effect of the above described changes should have been a condition of austerity for most teaching departments. However, in the previous year the Library had had to impose fiscal control measures to slow down the rate of expenditure; certain departments with sizeable free balances were deterred from making commitments until the new fiscal year. The balances carried forward provided these departments with a generous level of funding. "In preparation for the 1975/76 allocations, the Library laboured hard

during late winter and early spring 1975 to develop a further revision of the allocation system which would better reflect the actual use and need of book funds by teaching departments, as a dynamic and constantly changing situation rather than as a static allocation fixed from the beginning and incapable of adjustment during the year. While the Library Committee rejected the Library's basic proposal, an alternate procedure for partial allocations or allocations in stages was accepted and implemented.

"With the advent of budgetary restriction, the Library had to seek methods to ensure that our subscription list supports academic programmes in terms of their highest priority needs, that relatively marginal titles be sacrificed to allow us to survive within the budgetary constraints. Our periodical subscription costs have in particular reflected the ravishes of inflation and international currency fluctuations which continue to disfavor the dollar. Since the rapid escalation of subscription costs began in 1973/74, the portion of library material funds considered by this category has approximately doubled in rising from 15% to 30%. Looking ahead to fiscal year 1976/77 the prospect is that subscription costs will claim one-half the total library materials budget."

Subscription costs continued to escalate during the year in spite of the revalidation project carried out in 1973/74 with the collaboration of the Library and teaching departments. The project did, however, provide considerable relief in that some 2,300 titles were cancelled, representing a 13% reduction in the subscription list. Further, with the escalation of subscription costs, it became evident that the ordering of new subscriptions must be done with far greater care and restraint.

In the new allocation system of 1973/74 the discretion and flexibility to use book funds when needed to place new subscriptions was given to teaching departments. It was hoped that departments would consider carefully the implications of placing each new subscription. Unfortunately, this experiment only demonstrated that instead of restricting requests for additional subscriptions the trend was to order at a rate even greater than at any time in the past. The result was that the Library Committee and the Library had to resume the function of designating a limited allocation for new subscriptions. A task force of the Committee on Collection Development, under the chairmanship of Mr. Denys Noden, was established to deal with the problem relating to new subscriptions. It is expected the Committee will report in 1975/76.

The Committee had intermittently for the past three years sought to improve the rationale and definition of the several methods whereby new books are acquired, other than by direct faculty selection; that is, by approval plans. Using the results of a questionnaire

sent in 1973/74 to library representatives, the Committee attempted to draft a document which would define the purpose and scope of the plans and at the same time provide an information document for library representatives. Later in the year, at the request of the Public Services Coordination Committee, which had asked for an investigation of the possibility of abandoning approval plans in favour of the blanket order method, another task force was established. It was found that it was not feasible in the immediate future to make the proposed switch. However, the Committee was able to formalize the distribution of approval plans slips and to introduce an information document for circulation to library representatives.

The Library Resources Priority Survey is the basis for an acquisitions policy statement and a tool for long-term collection development planning and budgeting. Completed in 1973/74, the data for this survey has become an indispensable guide for allocation by the new method, for the evaluation of large scale development projects, and for long-term budget projects for collection needs.

The Committee on Collection Development analyzed and made feasibility recommendations on developmental and other large scale acquisitions projects submissions totalling 33 in number and requiring the sum of \$256,000. Of those submitted, the Library Committee was able to fund 24 to the amount of \$142,000. A further \$80,000 was committed in special end of the year projects based on projects already in progress or approved.

Collection Growth

The Library processed 88,874 volumes, a decline of 17.4% from the previous year. This figure consisted of 49,581 titles in 56,678 volumes. The remaining volumes were duplicates, continuations, and bound periodicals. Library holdings in letterpress now stand at 1,584,260 volumes.

A significant trend in recent years has been the quantity of microforms acquired. This past year the Library added 129,491 microforms, 51,000 more than the previous year. The collection has now reached 980,241 pieces; that is, for every three volumes in the Library, there are two microforms. Of this grand total of holdings, 46,711 are microfilms, 359,807 microfiche, 153,938 microcards, and 419,785 microprints.

The number of government documents added in 1974/75 was 20,604, bringing the total holdings in the Library system to 450,000 items. In addition, 85,622 microforms of government publications were added.

The Library also acquired the usual number of miscellaneous non-book materials (other than microforms), most of which are located in the Curriculum Laboratory.

On the occasion of the opening of Rutherford North the U.S.S.R. Embassy and Vilnius University Library, Lithuania, presented a large collection of books covering several fields of science. The presentation was made in person by Mr. Mikheev, Councillor for Press and Information, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Ottawa.



Press and Information Councillor, U.S.S.R. Embassy, Mr. V. Mikheev, (right) talks with Dr. F. Ustina at the Rutherford Library opening reception.

In 1971/72 the subscriptions to periodicals stood at a high of 17,111. As a result of the Library's revalidation of subscriptions and its efforts to control the placing of additional subscriptions the number currently received has declined to 15,576. In the past year, according to the Library's calculations, title costs have increased 24%. However, our total subscription expenditure only increased 17% because of the cancellation of 1,058 titles.

The total expenditure on library materials was \$1,517,378, very close to that for the previous year, but for a smaller number of books and fewer periodical subscriptions; of this sum, \$479,522 was for current periodicals, and \$148,150 for binding.

Use of Library Materials

The total external circulation of library materials from the system was 935,523 items, a slight decrease of 2,000 volumes from the previous year. This is the fourth successive year of small contractions in external borrowing. The Library no longer keeps statistics of internal use, but library staff have the impression that since the opening of Rutherford North making increased seating available, internal use of materials is greater. The breakdown of use of the various libraries as indicated by external use is as follows: Cameron—36%; Rutherford—30%; Education—27.5%; other libraries—6.8%. The year, when plotted on a graph, shows the heaviest use months to be October, November, February, and March.

The University Extension Library borrowed 2,216 volumes for its patrons, while Grant MacEwan Community College only asked for 84. A number of professional engineers have special borrowing privileges. Provincial government employees make increasing use of our research materials.

The number of interlibrary loan requests submitted by faculty and students on our campus dropped by 11%, and is now half the number of five years ago. The Library hopes this is an indication that our collections now have research strength. A converse statistic which may support the assumption that we have reached research strength is that requests from other libraries are up nearly 25% to a total of 11,298. Of these, one half came from Prairie Provinces institutions. Alberta alone accounted for one quarter of the requests, 3,433, which broke down by type of institution as follows: colleges and universities, 1,245; junior colleges, 527; corporations, 985; technical institutes, 237; others, 439.

Staffing

A review of staffing indicates that the Library had thirteen resignations from professional staff and 129 from the support staff. The academic members who resigned were as follows: Arlene Biggane, Judy Brennan, Doris Daehn, Malcolm Duncan, Duncan Gray, Jerry Howell, Marjorie Howell, Marie McPherson, Gloria Novak, John Plant, Marian Richeson, Walter Silvester, Patricia Smith. The turnover rate of non-academic staff, always high, reached 129 resignations. The substantial increase could probably be attributed to two main factors: non-competitive salaries offered at the University, and the labour shortage in the province with the

consequent high employment rate. The most commonly cited reason for resignation was to continue education, 22%, followed by relocation, 14%.

In at least three units of the Library it was noted that staff strength was reduced by lengthy absences of key persons who had the misfortune to suffer serious illnesses.

Since salaries provided for non-academic staff in the two-year agreement between the Non-Academic Staff Association and the University did not remain competitive with off-campus salaries, two adjustments were made during the year. A special supplement of \$300.00 was paid July 1, followed by a monthly increase of \$60.00 effective October 1. On April 1, 1975 a one-year salary agreement provided a 15% across the board increase.

The Library hired 138 support staff. As indicated earlier some difficulty was experienced in filling positions because of high employment in Edmonton. Thirteen professional librarians joined the staff. Mr. Ronald Clancy and Mr. Norv Everett arrived in December to take charge of the General Sciences Library and the Personnel Office respectively. Other professional appointments were as follows: Anna Altmann, Cataloguing; Barbara Burrows, Cataloguing; Pamela Chislett, Cataloguing; Evelyn Durocher, Bibliographic Verification; Sandra Garvie, Cataloguing; Ione Hooper, Cataloguing; Georgina Lewis, Cataloguing; Trude Pomahac, Archives; Mary Ellen Pyrch, General Sciences; Kathleen Smith, Cataloguing; Istvan Zachfalvy, Cataloguing. Two staff members were promoted to the headship of divisions, Brian Hobbs to Bibliographic Verification, and Margot McBurney to Acquisitions. Three members of the professional staff transferred to other divisions within the Library; namely Eugene Olson, Patricia Rempel, and Keith Wikeley.

At the beginning of April the long-delayed report on the job evaluation of non-academic staff was released, and caused some unhappiness to persons in certain positions. A review board was subsequently set up to deal with appeals.

Certain training needs were identified in the Library. These included training in the completion of performance appraisals and the appraisal interviews, supervisory training, training to improve communications, and training to improve the knowledge of interpretation of the Non-Academic Staff Association agreement with the University. Some effort was made to meet these needs in March, 1975; ten academic and non-academic supervisors attended the three-day workshop sponsored by the Department of Extension, and through March and April a number of half-day sessions were conducted by the Library Personnel Office on filling in employee performance appraisals.

A Library Employee-Management Advisory Committee was

organized in September to deal with subjects concerning all library staff. It was also hoped that LEMAC would serve as a “vehicle to improve communication within the Library”. The Committee has discussed the possibility of greater utilization of the Grant MacEwan Community College Library Technician Programme in staff training.

At the end of the year a three-month experiment on the modified work week was undertaken in the Technical Services area.

Administrative Services

Mr. Rod Banks, Head of Administrative Services, submitted reports from Mr. Norv Everett (Personnel), Mr. Roy Barter (Office Services), and Mrs. Marlene Sherban (Accounting). The highlights from Mr. Everett’s report are given under “Staffing”.



Library photocopying staff are kept busy during the year by demands from both University staff and students.

Supplies and Mail

The number of supply requisitions from library divisions has dropped dramatically as divisions have been encouraged to make requests on a weekly rather than daily basis. The number of orders to the University's Central Stores and purchase requisitions to outside firms both show a slight reduction. With respect to the latter, instead of sending an individual purchase order each time the Library required an additional quantity of the same item or service, a standing purchase order was placed with each firm with which the Library deals on a continuing basis throughout the year.

There has been an increase in the workload in shipping and receiving because of the traffic between Cameron and Rutherford North consisting mostly of carrying new acquisitions and books returned to the Cameron Library that should be shelved in Rutherford North.

In the Mail Room the statistics reflect the labour unrest in the Canada Post Office. The long strike in April reduced the flow of mail for that month to about half. During the year 5,822 bags and boxes of mail were received, and 1,218 of mail posted. This was a decrease of 114 bags received and 71 posted reflecting the reduced acquisition rate of the Library. The Library posted 142,153 individual items during the year.

Accounting

Mrs. Sherban writes: "The 1974/75 fiscal year saw the reorganization of the Library Accounting Section, in order to meet the requirements of the computer system, and to better enable the section to cope with the ever-increasing library demands.

"This was the first full year under the automated accounting system, and it was not without its frustrations. Computer systems ultimately can provide a smooth and effective system; however, the initial conversion period and its requirements for programme debugging and programme modifications can lead to moments of despair, and our Accounting staff was not exempted from this trial. Ultimately, the newly introduced Michigan Terminal System has helped the Library Accounting Section to deal more effectively with the great influx of invoices. At the same time, some flexibility that was always available under the manual system was lost with the introduction of the automated system; whereas formerly one needed merely go to a file and retrieve the appropriate document, one is now dependent upon the computer output.

Although the normal computer schedule is quite satisfactory, the year has produced many computer mishaps that have delayed reporting considerably."

Systems Planning and Development

Mr. Jack Thompson became acting head of the Division at the end of June and was appointed Head in mid-November. On assuming his duties he undertook to redefine the role of the Division, and to establish those functions which will be of major importance to the Library; two staff members were assigned continuing responsibility for keeping the Division and Library abreast of current systems developments. These areas were identified as follows: networks and their technical methodology; file structures and access methods; information retrieval technical capabilities; data entry; office equipment systems; and programmes techniques. Considerable work was done re-examining the Division's capabilities in its present programmes, in improving the documentation of these programmes, and in changing programming techniques to more effectively utilize the manpower at our disposal.

The Cataloguing system completed another year of uneventful operation and has now generated a data base of approximately 70,000 titles of the Library's latest acquisitions in machine-readable form. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the system, and there are plans to rewrite several major portions of it. The system is conceptually sound, but some of the practical implications of working with the concepts need to be re-examined. The Division has been looking into the concept of the MARC module in the hope that the Library can incorporate cataloguing data from other sources. Tentative approaches have been made to the Ontario Universities' Co-Operate System for data. The Library has the approval of the Canadian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information to use their programme package called "Seldom".

Throughout its first year the acquisitions system had a troubled existence. Designed originally to satisfy the requirements of a division head who has since departed, and developed in phases over approximately two years, the final product has not fulfilled the needs. Various changes have been made in the system, but it continues to consume an inordinate amount of time and effort.

A new production system was introduced to assist the Reserve Reading Room in preparing for the beginning of the autumn term. Reserve book lists are invariably presented shortly before the term begins, and this becomes a frenzied period for staff. Using the computer to produce card sets for the catalogues and circulation labels expedited this preparatory work greatly.

The first and most mature of the Library's operational systems is the circulation system which experienced minimal changes. The hardware used is now technologically antiquated. The Systems Division is looking into the upgrading of the existing circulation hardware, but until recently was unable to identify a source of supply

for terminals which could provide the capabilities required for this function. The Committee to Reassess Circulation Services involved the Systems Division in making an analysis of the circulation function, particularly as it related to the Education Library.

With the increasing operational responsibility of the Division and the existing staff level, little time has been spent in development work. Publication of a report *A system for processing machine-readable reference data* was a joint effort by the Library and Computing Services. Being a joint report, the proposals tended to be a compromise between the interest of the Library on the one hand and Computing Services on the other. The report was taken to the Library Committee which did not accept it.

Part II—Processing

A. Bibliographic Verification

The Bibliographic Verification Division checked 59,026 titles requested for ordering, an increase of 16% over the previous year when the Library had had to impose two moratoria on the ordering of books. From this year's requisitions 36,773 orders were placed. Of the total requisitions, 37% were rejected as duplicates of titles already on order or in the Library.

At the beginning of the year the Division had in hand over 10,000 requisition cards, but to feed the information into the automated system, it was necessary to convert this data to the new style of card. As the end of the year approached there was a rush to place as many orders as possible so that the book fund would be committed, the consequence of which was that the Division had to concentrate on the simpler requisitions leaving problems and complicated ones until later. Ignoring the latter of course helped the Division's statistics for the year. Another modification which helped increase the statistics was the decision in November to accept requisition cards received from the Law, Education and Medical Libraries with virtually no rechecking. While this speeded up the processing, it may have resulted in more added copies and duplicates being received than is desirable.

Mr. Brian Hobbs, in reviewing the work of the Division, points out that the very satisfactory production was achieved in spite of chronic understaffing which prevailed until the mid-point of the year.

B. Acquisitions

The Acquisitions Division in the early part of the year experienced a number of problems. These were a staff turnover of 106% in the book ordering unit during the first six months, the retraining and debugging which is part of the introduction of an untried automation system, and the disruption caused by the resignation of the head of the Division. The result of the last was that many problems requiring decisions were left in unresolved suspension. In June Mrs. Margot McBurney was appointed Acting Head, and confirmed in the position in September.

In the book order and receipts section a serious backlog had built up in the mail room; the first efforts of the new Head were directed to eliminating it. Book ordering got off to a slow start, for the reasons given above, and by September there was doubt that the Library would be able to spend its unencumbered funds. Fortunately in the weeks that followed backlogs were eliminated, the current work flow was streamlined, and special emphasis was



Gilbert Delplanque checking for cataloguing information in the many sources in the Cameron Bibliography Room.

given to the placing of orders. Ordering reached its peak in the months of January through March with over 6,500 orders placed each month. The total number of orders sent out was 51,576 as compared with the low of 30,881 the year of the moratoria.

The introduction of the new automated acquisitions system necessitated a great deal of staff training in its operation. The system was found to have serious deficiencies, with the major difficulty being that information required for problem solving was not easily accessible from it. For instance, automated claims and cancellations had to be abandoned in November because of the amount of manual checking required. Extensive changes to the system are planned for implementation in the first half of 1975/76, which it is hoped will make available all information at several access points.

The current periodicals section, thanks to the devotion and diligence of its staff, recovered from the trauma of the previous year with its extensive cancellations of subscriptions. This activity resulted in the dislocation of normal work flow in the section, particularly in the area of claiming. The claims section, often criticized by other library divisions, achieved its goal of a one-month turn around in title by title searching.

The payment of subscription invoices proceeded well until the month of March when the cutoff date was earlier than expected. This caused the total expenditure figure to be lower than it otherwise would have been. The number of cancellations, ceased and transferred titles has risen only slightly to 1,594. Of the titles cancelled in the revalidation project of October, 1973, 110 titles have been reinstated. Of the titles cancelled or ceased, 671 are still being received. The section placed considerable emphasis on trying to avoid the development of backlogs of current mail after the termination of postal strikes and slow downs; the section succeeded because all staff members pitched in to sort and record periodicals when the post-strike mail came flooding in.

The periodicals back order section had serious difficulty when staff was reduced without sufficient preparatory time for a reorganization of responsibilities among the remaining staff. A chaotic situation developed in the ordering of back sets of periodicals. Then in April the section was integrated into the automated system, a modification which involved making changes in the procedures for ordering, invoicing, and cancelling. In addition, a moratorium was placed on the ordering of all outstanding unplaced back orders; these were returned to division libraries for revalidation. In January, 1975, a concentrated effort was mounted to eliminate the backlog of unprocessed material in the section, and the situation was much improved.

Mrs. McBurney concludes her report by saying that the key word in it is "backlog" for much of the effort in each section of the division was devoted to the elimination of them. At the same time the first priority has been to streamline current procedures so that efforts to eliminate one backlog would not create another.

C. Out-of-Print Unit

Mr. L. E. S. Gutteridge, Out-of-Print Officer, reports that his unit obtained a total of 4,416 out-of-print items during the year, a slight increase over the previous year, and that this was accomplished with fewer staff. The unit sold \$2,568 worth of books—partly in cash and partly by account.

Cataloguing Division

Mr. Seno Laskowski of the Cataloguing Division reports fewer volumes processed than in the previous year, principally because of the sharp decline in new materials acquired. A secondary reason was the loss of staff time due to a high staff turnover; this loss represented 1,635 working days of non-academic staff and 586 working days of professional staff, the equivalent of having ten staff positions unfilled. The total number of volumes catalogued was 71,732, a decrease of 20,000 from the previous year.

The searching unit, due to the scarcity of new materials, worked on books in the backlog and books for the Special Collections area. The MCRS fiche system, as reported in previous years, is rapidly replacing LC printed catalogues in supplying catalogue copy. Sixty-three percent of the titles searched and found were on the fiche system, an increase of 10% over the previous year. Work began on the reorganization of the searching shelves with a view to improving the ease of locating in-process materials.

Shared cataloguing copy became available through the MCR system in January and by the beginning of the new calendar year the fiche distribution system had taken over completely; the manual files were discarded.

Other activities of the Division were as follows: Approximately 1,500 items in the Law Library were reclassified in order to eliminate conflict between the old KF (Criminal Law) classification and the Library of Congress' new KF scheme. The fast cataloguing programme, once thought to be the solution for backlogs, did not meet expectations, and has been abandoned. Holding cards for periodicals titles are pulled from the Union Catalogues when computer-produced serials listings become available to place in each library division. For periodicals these lists have effectively replaced the card catalogue as the prime source for determining the Library's

holdings. In September work began on the inclusion of serials, that is annuals and yearbooks, on the computer listing. This is expected to add an additional 12,000 titles, bringing the total number of entries to over 40,000.

In the records and processing unit a total of 856,740 cards were filed; three quarters of these were for the two union catalogues in Rutherford North and Cameron. The increase of 235,525 cards filed over the previous year was because of the maintenance of a second union catalogue, the higher number of cards produced per title on the automated system, and an upswing in the number of corrections requiring new card sets.

The year was one of adjustment to the computer-assisted cataloguing system. Work procedures which had been in effect for some years required alterations to meet machine requirements, while some routines had to be totally revised. The automated system is enabling the Cataloguing Division to produce better, more accurate records since many procedures now have built-in double check systems.



Cataloguing information was found on the M.C.R.S. fiche system for 63% of titles searched.

Bindery Preparation Unit

Mr. Alan Rankin reports that in October the new agreement with the local binderies increased binding costs by 20%. This price increase was long overdue for it was the first increase in rates since 1964. The

amount of material bound decreased by 1,500 volumes, and, consequently, the expenditure at \$148,000 was only slightly higher than the previous year. The unit sent to the binderies 14,184 standard bindings, 13,157 check bindings, 2,352 books bound, 2,678 rebound, and 3,636 permabinds; the total number bound in these various ways was 36,057.

Part III—Public Services

Circulation Services

As set out earlier in this report, the circulation statistics were at the same level as the previous year. Miss Norma Freifield, Co-ordinator, indicates that the greatest problem confronting the Division occurred in the autumn with the distribution of library cards to students. The Registrar's Office had computerized the autumn enrolment and had encountered serious problems. The consequence of this was that the Library was unable to obtain information on the status of would-be borrowers, and did not receive the name and address file until very late. Students wishing to borrow from the Library were seriously inconvenienced. As though this problem was not sufficient, the service of the supplier of plastic library identification cards deteriorated resulting in further delays, and many errors and omissions. Then at the peak of our card distribution period the business block housing the supplier's offices experienced a fire which caused water damage to his equipment thus further delaying delivery of processed cards.

The Division sent out 56,886 recall notices, an increase of 6,000 over the previous year.

The Office of the Coordinator considered 1,078 fines appeals and granted 36% of them. The Library withdrew the borrowing privileges of 54 members of the academic staff until overdue books were returned.

The checkpoint and patrol service has operated satisfactorily although the Supervisor has been seriously ill and absent for some months.

In the Cameron and Rutherford stacks there has been a shortage of stack staff. Many books are out of order because the staff have been too busy to read the shelves as they have been fully occupied by shelving returned books.

Humanities and Social Sciences Library

Reference Services

Mrs. Margaret Farnell, Assistant Co-ordinator of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, writes that the Reference Services Unit located in Rutherford North Library answered a total of 31,473 reference questions during the year, an increase of 16%. In addition, another 4,985 questions were answered at the Catalogue Information Desk, only half the number asked the previous year; this decrease corresponds closely to the 55% reduction in hours of servicing at this desk because of staff shortages.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Periodicals Reading Room

is under the supervisor of this unit. Probably because of its location—just off the galleria in Rutherford South—the use of the Periodicals Reading Room has increased dramatically, by 80%. The Reading Room houses 3,983 current periodicals and 195 current newspapers. This Reading Room also supervises the 745 current library science titles.

Reference staff continued to cooperate with the teaching departments in providing library lectures and tours, particularly during September and October. Sixty-four groups numbering 3,500 students were given orientation lectures and tours. A library instruction experiment with first year psychology classes yielded conflicting results, but is to be continued on an experimental basis next autumn. The Registration Week slide and tape presentation on how to use the Library was given in the Galleria; all new students were referred to this, but the number attending was disappointing.

The unit, instead of monthly formal Reference Activities Committee meetings, met on fourteen Friday mornings during the winter session. At each meeting one of the reference librarians, or a guest speaker from a teaching faculty, spoke on reference sources in his or her field. During the year 1,147 volumes were added to the reference collection, plus an additional 1,774 university calendars. These calendars are popular with students desiring information on courses and programmes available at other universities.

Undergraduate Library

The Undergraduate Library underwent more organizational changes during the year. Mrs. Elizabeth Schwob, Head, reports that the Cameron Reserve Reading Room, after an experimental period as part of Circulation Services, again came under the Undergraduate Library. The Reserve Librarian is responsible for all functions in the Reading Room, and reports directly to the Undergraduate Librarian. The Undergraduate Library continues to be a popular study area. The ends of the book stacks were painted primary colours, and with the addition of posters and book jacket displays the main reading room is considerably more attractive.

A paperback book exchange, begun during the summer months with library staff providing the beginning collection, was not a success since the books simply disappeared.

The undergraduate collection increased by 2,233 volumes, bringing the total holdings to 81,639.

The unit answered 6,272 reference questions, an increase of 12%. The circulation figures decreased by 4.5%, but in the Reserve Reading Room increased by 26.5%. There is possibly a relationship between the two figures because unlike the previous year the Reserve Reading Room was in effective operation from the beginning of the fall term.

The entire staff of the Undergraduate Library assisted in library orientation during Registration Week. The discontinuation of Freshman Orientation Week and the introduction of preregistration made it difficult to reach new students with library information. Handouts were distributed at the University Rink where confirmation of registration took place, and the library slide-tape presentation was offered in the Rutherford Library Galleria. Perhaps the low attendance is an explanation for the large increase in short directional reference questions answered during September and October.

Reserve Reading Room

The Cameron Reserve Reading Room introduced a number of changes intended to streamline internal operations and to offer better service to students and faculty. As is indicated elsewhere, in May the Reserve Room again became part of the Undergraduate Library.

During the winter session it housed 8,250 pamphlets and 5,100 books for 492 courses. This was a smaller number than in the previous year, because only active material was kept in the collection. Circulation increased by 26.5% indicating a much heavier use per item. Hopefully the trend will continue of maintaining a smaller but more intensively used collection, the ideal reserve room situation. The number of loans was 98,093.

The Reserve Librarian, Mrs. Bente Scarnati, gave orientation lectures to the summer orientation tours sponsored by the Students' Union for new registrants, and to several classes at the request of the instructors. As well, the librarian was invited to speak at several departmental faculty meetings, and to advise them about Cameron reserve and to answer their questions.

The number of off-campus evening course library kits declined sharply. Fewer kits were sent to the Northwest Territories, a trend which will likely continue as the territorial library resources become more sufficient.

Government Publications

Dr. William Hyrak reports that the unit functioned smoothly, with steady progress being made in providing adequate service and in updating the collection. Bibliographies, catalogues, and interlibrary exchange lists were checked to fill out gaps in holdings. Through agreement with the Alberta Legislative Library 600 bound index volumes of the U.S. Congressional Records were added to the collection. To guide the users in statistical publications, most of which are housed in the unit, a bibliography entitled *Statistics Sources in the Library* was compiled and published.

As indicated above, efforts were made to broaden the collection and bring it up to date. Twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and fif-

ty items were received and processed. The unit received 7,703 documents from the Canadian Federal Government, 5,372 from United Nations, 3,713 from the United States, and 4,980 from other foreign countries. After sending a number of documents to subject libraries, and discarding superceded documents, the actual increase to the collection was 5,283 items. The collection was strengthened by fifteen reels of microfilm, 83,448 microprint cards, and 3,159 microfiche sheets.

The slight decrease in materials circulated externally was balanced by high internal use. The increasing interest in documents is shown by the number of reference questions answered—a total of 10,136. As in previous years government publications were used predominately by professorial staff and advanced students.

Micromaterials

The year saw a steady growth in the use of micromaterials as indicated by the number of people using microreaders, up 15%; by internal circulation, up 6%; external circulation, up 3%; reference questions, up by 12%; and copying, by 18%. By type of material, the greatest use was of microfilm, up 13% internally and 45% externally. The public service aspect of this unit involves finding materials, instructing the patrons in the use of the equipment, and doing copying on the xerox machine or reader-printer. The increase in the number of people using the reading room was noticeable in evenings and weekends as well as during the day, for a total of 4,406 people.

Most of the equipment in the reading room is now over five years old with some being much older. A few needed repairs during the year. One new microfilm machine was purchased. A free fiche reader was obtained as part of the purchase of a large collection of fiche. The copying machines were well used throughout the year but the xerox machine was the most popular (6,396 copies out of a total of 7,540); with three lens it can handle most positive film and fiche. The reader-printers which give poorer quality reproduction are now used only for negative film.

The storage area provided is again full, even though the total amount of new material added last year was down by 31%. The number of microcards and microprints added was small but the number of microfiche increased, for the trend in micro publishing is toward transparent formats.

Interlibrary Loans

Mrs. Christina James reports that the statistics for the Interlibrary Loans unit show a number of interesting trends, the most notable being the 24.7% increase in the numbers of requests from

other libraries. At the same time the number of requests by our campus users for materials not available in our library dropped by 11.6%. For the first time the completed requests from Prairie Provinces institutions outnumbered the requests from elsewhere. While the majority of requests were from colleges and universities in Alberta, there was a 61% increase over last year in the completed loans sent to Saskatchewan.

The University of British Columbia continues to be our major supplier of materials, followed by the University of Toronto. Long delays were experienced in receiving loans from some libraries. Part of the delay can be blamed on the walkouts in the Canadian Post Office, but some institutions have informed us that the reason for slow delivery is staff cuts as a result of financial stringency. Requests directed to libraries overseas declined; the only foreign library used to any extent was the State V.I. Lenin Library of the U.S.S.R.

The Department of Romance Languages for many years submitted more requests than any other teaching department, but in the year under review the Department of Zoology held that honour, followed by the Department of Comparative Literature. Our Library divisions were also heavy users of the service, many of these requests being for missing pages (as a result of mutilation) from books and periodicals, as well as for missing issues and indexes of periodicals.

As a trial experiment Canadian university libraries agreed to permit undergraduate students to borrow material on interlibrary loan. During the trial period 71 undergraduates on this campus submitted a total 147 requests, not a significant number.

Special Collections

Mr. John Charles writes that the problem of exhaust fumes wafting into the office from the delivery truck ramp has been solved much to the relief of the staff. Likewise the humidity was brought under more successful control, although still somewhat low; but the temperature in the reading room was often too high. This temperature "when combined with the higher humidity gives patrons the ominous feeling that out of an overzealous concern for our Maugham or Conrad collection we are evoking an atmosphere redolent of the P. & O. or the Congo."

The unit added 1,163 volumes and arranged for the transfer from open shelves of another 510. The university spring and fall convocations provided 470 theses for the depository collection. The cataloguing of Special Collection books still remains a problem with many volumes in the backlog, including about 15% of the year's new acquisitions. However, during a lull in late summer, several trucks of backlog books were processed by the Cataloguing Division. The Grabhorn Press Collection was classified under a single number as a

series. In Special Collections, the catalogue, formerly in a dictionary arrangement, was separated into author/title and subject catalogues.

In the stack area two collections, Special Collections and Closed Stacks (less important books), were reshelfed and merged as one collection.

For the opening of the Rutherford North Library in September a W. Somerset Maugham exhibition was mounted. In January an exhibition of 19th century Canadian books and modern manuscripts was prepared for the Canadian Short Story Seminar held here. Five other exhibits were held in the Special Collections area. These were on Louis Riel, Cohen Collection of Sephardic materials, book binding of the 1920's, Canadian literature fifty years ago, and English and American literature fifty years ago.

An eight minute segment of the ITV Programme *In Touch with You* featuring an interview with the librarian was filmed in the closed stacks. Twice as many orientation lectures as in the previous year were given.

Collection Activities Committee

The Collection Activities Committee completed its first full year of operation. In addition to its continuing task of assisting teaching departments in their separate collection development activities, increased attention was paid to interdisciplinary collection development. It was felt by the Committee that an integrated approach to Library resource development combining the needs of two or more individual teaching departments into one library coordinated project will result in a better balanced collection and make more rational use of available funds.

Dr. Ernest Reinhold, chairman, reports the major long-range projects begun under this philosophy were Canadian studies, European romanticism, history and philosophy of science, philosophy of language, and urban studies. It should be noted that this approach to Library collection development makes greater demands on the library personnel sources than the previous department centered approach.

General Sciences

Until the arrival in December of Mr. Ronald Clancy to take over as Head, the Division was capably managed by Mrs. Ivana Raletich. Mr. Clancy replaced Mrs. Emma MacDonald who had been in charge for more than twenty years; the development of the collection and the service owed much to her initiative over the years.

The collection continued to grow at a steady if unspectacular rate with the addition of 20,290 items, a decrease of more than 6,000

volumes from the previous year. By type of material this was 6,458 monographs, 6,820 documents, 1,051 reference volumes, 1,248 standards, and 5,544 periodical volumes. The number of new subscriptions ordered fell from 381 to 260. With the tight budget the librarians exercised increased selectivity, but the fact must be faced that the amount of scientific and technical literature published in the past year has not decreased correspondingly to our Library's decrease in their acquisition.

The Division answered 23,213 short reference questions, a 5% increase, and 790 long ones, a 100% jump. The trend of the past couple of years has been to introduce students to the periodical literature at an earlier date. It is not uncommon for first year students to be required to use sophisticated indexing and abstracting services, putting a greater emphasis and burden on the teaching function of the reference librarians as well as on the journal component of the collection.

The CAN/OLE system was successfully introduced in May. By the end of the fiscal year 116 searches had been performed with over 13,000 bibliographic references retrieved. User satisfaction with the system remained high. Initially two data bases were available, COMPENDEX (Computerized Engineering Index) and INSPEC (Information Service in Physics, Electro-technology Computers and Control). Two further data bases were added in July, BA PREVIEWS (*Biological Abstracts*) and CA Constantates (*Chemical Abstracts*).



The library now has on line access to medical and scientific data bases.

Mathematics Reading Room

This library, which is supervised by Mr. Masood Ahmad, is located in the Mathematics Department area. It serves as a laboratory to graduate students and teaching staff alike. The department invites mathematicians from all over the world to give lectures, seminars and symposia throughout the year, and many of these have expressed a high opinion of the collection. One visitor during the year described it as the best mathematics library west of Lake Superior.

The library circulated 6,572 volumes externally and 13,044 internally. The total attendance was 5,911. The library added 1,372 books, 355 bound periodicals, and 48 unbound periodical volumes.

Physical Sciences Reading Room

During the year 1,122 volumes were added to the collection, a decrease of 150 from the previous year. New periodical titles acquired seven. The number of items received through the back ordering of periodicals was down to 174 from 320. The number of periodical subscriptions currently being received is 596, a decrease of 56. Even with the slower growth rate, the collection is rapidly using up all the shelving space available. This library has the Computing Science Reading Room affiliated with it, housing approximately 2,500 volumes. During the year 155 books were transferred. The fact that no record of this latter reading room exists outside of the Physical Sciences Library continues to be a problem in that would-be borrowers are sent to the Physical Sciences Library first and then on to the Computing Services Reading Room in the General Services Building.

Mrs. Teresa Williams gives the external circulation of material as 11,200, an increase of approximately 500 volumes, while the internal circulation was 47,717, an increase of 2,000 volumes.

Medical Sciences

Miss Phyllis Russell reports that the Medical Sciences collection now totals 102,204 volumes and that the Division subscribes to 2,115 serial titles. During the year 4,364 books and 5,564 bound journals were added to the collection. The 41 new periodical subscriptions were offset by the cessation of publication of 31 others. The previous year's revalidation of periodical subscriptions and subsequent cancellations did not seriously affect the usefulness of the journal collection as the majority of titles were not heavily used or were duplicates of titles received elsewhere in our Library system.

External circulation of books was 49,733, and in addition 19,021 reserve books were circulated internally. The library lent 5,590 books and journals to the John W. Scott Library in the University Hospital, and 3,008 to other hospitals in the city. The increase in hospital circulation was 17.6%.

The computerized MEDLINE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM greatly augmented the reference service formerly provided; 444 MEDLINE searches retrieved 31,114 references. The computerized CAN/OLE service offered by the General Sciences Library was used by only five members of the Faculty of Medicine. Library staff gave 25 lectures and tours to students in Health Sciences faculties. The staff revised bibliographies intended for distribution to students.

The division had 1,452 requests for photocopying, and copied over 39,000 pages of which 12,000 were for physicians practicing in and outside the City of Edmonton.

The John W. Scott library, located in the University of Alberta Hospital, is intended as a working collection for the use of medical staff. Mrs. Wendy Kinsella reports that it had an external circulation of 13,658 volumes, an 18% increase. The internal circulation was 31,346, or a 24% decrease. As indicated earlier the delivery service brought 5,590 volumes from the main library. The collection grew by 136 books. Some improvement in floor space was made by rearranging the furniture, but more space is greatly needed.

Education Library

Mr. Dwain Weese writes as follows: "This report summarizes the fourth year of my position as Education Librarian. These four years (1971-75) have been filled with expected and unexpected setbacks, but always with active, absorbing challenges and hopeful developments for the future.

Although the report year, 1974/75, found us caught in an economic crunch—rising costs and production forced publishers to raise their prices just at a time when we had less money to purchase materials—we had been able to maintain our collection programme at a somewhat reduced level. The total book collection had grown to 141,664 volumes. During the year, 4,962 volumes were added to the pedagogical collection and 2,672 volumes to the curriculum collection. The library's collection of non-book resources has grown to 17,464 titles, the greatest number of holdings being filmstrips, followed by filmloops. The library received 1,070 current periodical subscriptions of which 35 were duplicate subscriptions. The number of total subscriptions had been reduced due to cessation of publication of 27 titles and by another 72 titles which were cancelled. The collection of Educational Research Information Centre (ERIC) documents continued to increase at a steady rate with 19,946 sheets of fiche added, bringing the total to 91,887 document titles. The collection of microfilm grew to 5,264 reels, of which 450 were added during the year.

A total of 40,701 information questions were recorded this year. The questions recorded may be analyzed as follows: 26,456

(64%) were quick reference and directional in nature; 10,788 (26%) were questions which involved instruction in the use of indexes, bibliographies, card catalogues, and/or long reference questions involving searching several reference sources; and 3,457 (10%) were telephone queries.

The Education Library continued to be one of the most heavily used service points accounting for 27.49% of the total circulation in the Library system.

The Technical Services Section of the Education Library continued to be responsible for catalogue maintenance, orders and corrections, and audio-visual cataloguing and labelling. A total of 101,600 card sets were filed; 9,533 orders for books and audio-visual materials were requested; and 2,854 new media items were catalogued, requiring 35,337 items to be labelled. The overall impression seemed to be a decline in statistics, but despite limited and/or new staff, much was accomplished; nevertheless even more remains to be done.

The staff worked diligently to consolidate its efforts toward greater productivity, taking into account the demands for services that have increased at a rate beyond that of additional staff; supervising personnel were involved in in-service training to a greater extent than anticipated, and were thus unable to devote as much attention as desirable to long-range planning."

Law Library

Professor Peter Freeman reports that the statistics indicate that the Law Library external borrowing has levelled off, but that the in-house use continues near the same level. During the summers more research is carried on by the faculty and by the Institute of Law Research and Reform so that this period is no longer a slack one in the library. Service to the members of the Law Society of Alberta continues to increase with the library xeroxing 13,405 pages of material for members. During the year the price schedule was revised to bring it more in line with actual costs. The advent of a new Law School and Library in Calgary may affect the amount of service requested from members of the Society. Requests for assistance were received from throughout the province and many different users: other libraries, government agencies, industry, educational institutions, and the general public. The voluntary legal research programmes offered by the library for third year Law students have been heavily subscribed. In addition, instruction has been provided for the Institute of Law Research and Reform, the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce, Grant MacEwan College, and the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.

The library is engaged in a survey of its resources which is to be released in the late summer of 1975 and is intended to be an in-depth

review of the collection. Meantime efforts have been made to fill gaps in the serials back files and this had almost been completed. Extensive activity by publishers of reprints and microforms has made this possible.

Additions to the collection continues at approximately the same pace as previous years. This was made possible through the establishment of the Cohen Trust, a fund created by the Cohen Foundation and a matching grant from the provincial government. This additional funding will prove extremely valuable during this period of tight finances. The library added 8,593 items made up as follows: 2,802 texts, 1,013 periodical volumes, 595 report volumes, 210 statute code volumes, 3,795 microforms. In addition 16,500 government publications were received. The policy of acquiring microforms is thought to be wise both from the space and use viewpoint.

University Archives

The University Archivist, Mr. James Parker, writes "In its Archives the University holds a rich heritage of documentation of how successful the University has been in its intellectual commitment and how well it has endeavoured to provide a service to Alberta." The Archives present function is to establish and maintain liaison between the University and other bodies concerned with the preservation of archival materials. The Archivist reports to an archival committee and has operated as part of the University Library's budget with the Archivist reporting directly to the Chief Librarian.

Following approval of a policy on documents retention and disposal by the Board of Governors, the Archives Committee was obliged to review its functions. It also decided to recommend to the President that the University Archives be separated from the Library Administration and that the Archivist report to the President. The reasons for the recommendation were that the University Administration benefits from the selection, preservation, and servicing of the University's permanent valuable records, that record management practices are not recognized as being part of the University Library's function, and that the archival programme had now developed to the extent that its responsibilities and requirements constitute a major expense to the library budget.

The Archives' accessioned holdings total 2,218 cubic feet, of which 518 feet were added during the year. Smoke detectors and humidifiers were installed in the vaults, and a fumigation tank and dry mount press were added to the equipment. There were 570 reference inquiries involving nearly 500 man hours of research. Although the greatest use of the Archives continues to come from the University Administration, there was a significant increase in the number of off-campus scholars and graduate students who searched for information.



The Library displayed the first annual exhibition of Canadian award winning books designs.

APPENDICES

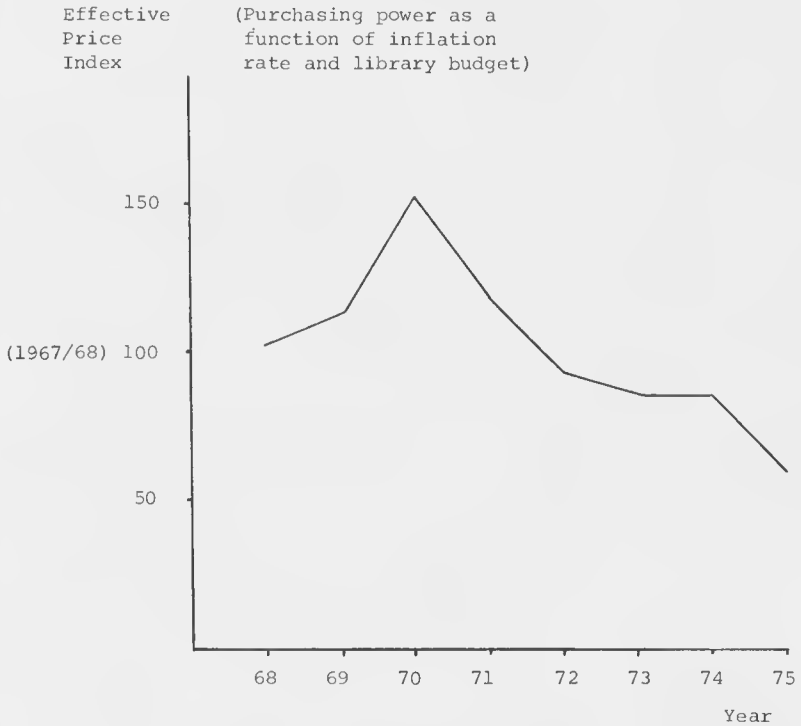
1. Circulation Statistics
2. Book Purchasing Graph
3. Library Publications
4. Selective List of Notable Acquisitions
5. List of Donors

EXTERNAL CIRCULATION STATISTICS 1974-75

	1973-74	1974-75	% Inc/Dec	% of 1974-75 Total
CAMERON LIBRARY				
Undergraduate (2nd floor)	111,358	106,425	-4.5	11.37
General Sciences (4th floor)	90,145	89,356	-.87	9.55
Medical Sciences (5th floor)	47,279	43,053	-8.9	4.60
Undergraduate Reserve Room	<u>77,510</u>	<u>98,093</u>	<u>+26.5</u>	<u>10.48</u>
SUB TOTAL	326,292	336,927	+2.1	36.00
EDUCATION LIBRARY				
Main Circulation	165,322	134,535	-18.6	14.38
Curriculum Laboratory	73,917	89,386	+20.9	9.55
Reserve Room	<u>38,876</u>	<u>33,355</u>	<u>-14.1</u>	<u>3.56</u>
SUB TOTAL	278,115	257,276	-7.5	27.49
RUTHERFORD LIBRARY				
Main Circulation	279,666	277,600	-.73	29.67
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	3,989	3,728	-6.5	.44
JOHN W. SCOTT	11,547	13,658	+18.3	1.46
LAW LIBRARY	7,432	7,382	-.67	.79
MATHEMATICS LIBRARY	7,785	6,572	-15.6	.70
PERIODICALS READING ROOM	11,525*	20,801	+80.4	2.22
PHYSICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY	10,659	11,200	+5.0	1.19
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS	<u>524</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>-27.6</u>	<u>.04</u>
SUB TOTAL	<u>333,127</u>	<u>341,320</u>	<u>+2.5</u>	<u>36.51</u>
TOTAL	937,534	935,523	-.22	100.00

*The Periodicals Reading Room was closed from September 1 to 19, 1973 and only gave limited service September 20 to 30, 1973.

LIBRARY BOOK-BUYING POWER 1969-1975



The graph represents the buying power of the University Library Book Acquisitions Fund compared to a base year of 1967-68.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Administration

LIBRARY INFORMATION BULLETIN, No. 104 (Precis of 1973/74 annual report)
LIBRARY STAFF BULLETIN, Nos. 7-8 (Discontinued)
LIBRARY STAFF BULLETIN, Nos. 1-2 (For internal circulation only)
REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, 1974-75
RUTHERFORD LIBRARY. (Architectural information on the new Rutherford North Library)

Education Library

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: SELECTED RESOURCES FOR ALBERTA LIBRARIANS, prepared by Diane Rhyason, January, 1975. (14 p.) (Available at U. of A. Bookstore)

Humanities and Social Sciences

INDEX TO EDMONTON JOURNAL, 1974
HaSSL NOTES, Vol. 1, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6
REFERENCE MATERIALS IN SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES, compiled by C. N. Suchowersky, 1974. (117 p.) (Available at U. of A. Bookstore)

Government Publications

STATISTICAL SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY, compiled by Wasył Hyrak, September, 1974. (140 p.) (Available from U. of A. Bookstore)

Special Collections

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA THESES (Two issues, Autumn, 1974 and Spring, 1975)

University Archives

GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHS, WILLIAM PEARCE PAPERS, 1858-1902. Autumn 1974. (105 p.)
A GUIDE TO THE PAPERS OF EDGE, 1963-70. Spring 1975. (10 p.)

Orientation Material

HOW TO FIND A BOOK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARY (folder)
LOOKING AT THE LIBRARY: A GUIDE TO THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. (16 p.)

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS

Special Collections

John Milton. *History of Britain*. 1670: London. The rare first edition with the errata leaf. An important addition to the Milton Collection.

Phineas Fletcher. *The Purple Island*. 1633: Cambridge. The first edition. An allegorical poem on vices, virtues, and the human body.

Thomas Carlyle. *The French Revolution*.

Benjamin Wait. *Letters from Van Dieman's Land*. 1843: Buffalo. The author was transported from Canada for taking part in the Rebellion of 1837.

William Edward Parry. *Journal of a Third Voyage for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage*. 1826: London. This completes our holdings of the first editions of Parry's voyages.

D. H. Lawrence. *Lady Chatterly's Lover*. A collection of seventeen editions of Lawrence's celebrated novel including the first edition and several uncommon piracies.

Hunting in the Canadian Rockies. A unique collection of 380 photographs of the Rockies taken for an American millionaire in 1916-17 by an unknown photographer. Hand-coloured and mounted in five elaborately bound volumes. Gift of the Alumni Association.

William Caxton. *A Leaf from The Chronicles of England*. 1482: Westminster. Caxton was England's first printer. Given by the Friends of the Library.

Periodicals

Antiquaries Journal, Volumes 1-50, 1921-1970

Beaver; A Magazine of the North. (Acquired most of the back-file still searching for the gaps)

La Bibliotheque Canadienne Francaise; Recueil Litteraire et Artistique . . . Numbers 1-11, 1896-1897

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, 1890-1910 (microfilm)

Godey's Magazine, Volumes 1-137, 1830-1898

The Inquirer (Union of Young Doukhobours), Volumes 1-5, 1954-1958

Ladies' Repository; a monthly periodical devoted to literature, art and religion, Volumes 1-36, 1841-1876 (microfilm)

Leisure Hour, Volumes 1-46, 1852-1895

Letopis Gazetnykh Statei, 1936-1965 (incomplete)

Massachusetts Quarterly Review, Volumes 1-3, 1847-1850

Mundo Peronista, Number 92/93, September 1, 1955

National Home Monthly, December 1904-1928, January 1946-December 1950 (microfilm)

Peterson Magazine, Volumes 1-113, 1842-December 1950 (microfilm)

Rada (Ukrainian newspaper), September 15, 1906-July 20, 1914 (microfilm)

Revue de Paris, Volumes 1-57, 1829-1833

Santander, Spain. Biblioteca Menendez y Pelayo. Boletin, Volumes 1-43, 1919-1967

The Telegram, Toronto. January 1911-December 1923 (microfilm)

Tempo. (old series, Numbers 1-15, 1939-1946; new series, Numbers 1-56, 1946-1960)

Ukrainian Review, Numbers 1-4, 1955-56

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